Annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay 1929

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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1930

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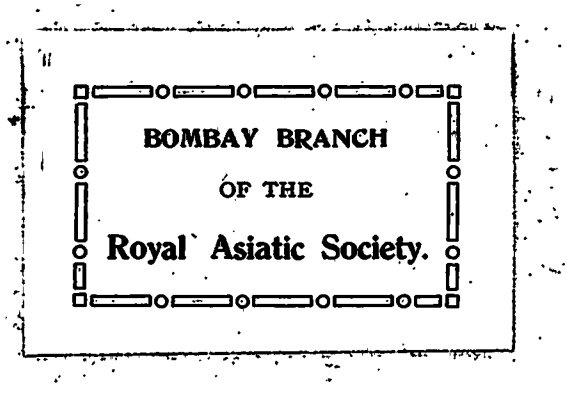

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No. F. I.—1612 of 1930.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

From

W. DILLON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Ag. Collector of Bombay,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department,
Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE:
Bombay, 30th May 1930.

Subject.—Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for the year 1929.

2. There was an increase of 5·4 per cent. in the number of factories as compared with the last year. The increase in the number of factories has been accompanied by an increase in the number of operatives employed. Though there was an increase in the total number of operatives Bombay shows a considerable drop in the number of operatives in cotton textile factories owing to strikes, the general depression and the introduction of efficiency methods in the mills.

3. The number of women employed was practically the same as in the preceding year though there was a drop of 12·6 per cent. in the number of children employed. The Bombay mills have practically ceased to employ children while the Ahmedabad mills have maintained their usual number of children on account of night work.

4. There was a considerable increase in the number of accidents as well as in the number of persons injured. The Railway Workshops in the Town and Island of Bombay are mainly responsible for a great number of accidents on account of the better treatment offered by the Railway authorities to the injured persons under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

5. The Maternity Benefit Act was passed during the year. It is hoped that the Act will give considerable relief to women operatives employed in factories.

6. The record of work done by the Department during the year is most satisfactory. Much credit is due to the Chief Inspector, Mr. T. W. Johnstone, for the highly efficient state of the Department. The Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors as well as the supervising and clerical staff have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. DILLON,
Ag. Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911 (XII OF 1911), AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1929.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

The factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year from 1,661 to 1,751. One hundred and forty-six factories were added to and 56 were removed from the Register.

The nature and situation of the factories added were as follows :—

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Bombay City ..	24	Four railway works, 3 motor works, 4 engineering works, 5 film factories, 1 oil mill, 1 confectionery, 1 wood works, 1 cement tile factory, 1 musical instruments factory, 1 hosiery works, 1 stone crushing plant and 1 asphalt plant.
East Khandesh ..	14	One railway works, 5 oil mills and 8 ginning factories.
Bombay Suburban ..	2	Two railway works.
Poona ..	9	One printing press, 2 railway works, 1 engineering works, 2 ginning factories, 2 foundries and 1 perfumery works.
Sholapur ..	6	Two engineering works, 1 railway works and 3 ginning factories.
Thana ..	5	One electrical generating station, 3 railway works and 1 rice mill.
Nasik ..	5	Two railway works, 1 ginning factory, 1 oil mill and 1 rice factory.
West Khandesh ..	7	One cotton press factory, 1 oil mill and 5 ginning factories.
Bijapur ..	6	One cotton press factory and 5 ginning factories.
Ahmednagar ..	17	Three ginning factories and 14 gur factories.
Dharwar ..	9	Nine ginning factories.
Kanara ..	1	One tile factory.
Ahmedabad ..	19	Ten cotton mills and extensions, 1 railway works, 1 calendering factory, 1 printing press, 1 cotton press factory, 2 hosiery works and 3 ginning factories.

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Broach ..	5	Four ginning factories and 1 cotton press factory.
Panch Mahals ..	1	One railway works.
Kaira ..	2	One dairy and 1 ginning and pressing factory.
Larkana ..	4	Four rice factories.
Karachi ..	4	One hay press, 1 hide press, 1 cement tile factory and 1 railway works.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	Three rice factories.
Hyderabad ..	1	One reinforced cement pipe factory.
Sukkur ..	1	One railway works.
Nawabshah ..	1	One rice factory.
	146	

The factories removed were located as under :—

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Bombay City ..	28	Two colour mixing factories, 4 printing presses, 1 dairy, 4 metal pressing factories, 1 foundry, 1 saw mill, 1 dye works, 1 rubber works, 2 engineering works, 1 cabinet making factory, 1 motor works, 1 weaving factory, 1 ice factory, 1 safe manufacturing factory, 2 cotton press factories, 1 hosiery works, 1 felt and hat manufacturing factory and 2 cotton cleaning factories.
Nasik ..	1	One saw mill.
Ahmednagar ..	2	Two gur factories.
Bijapur ..	1	One ginning factory.
Belgaum ..	1	One railway works.
Poona ..	4	Two sugar factories, 1 water pumping station and 1 engineering works.
Bombay Suburban ..	2	One metal pressing factory and 1 paint factory.
Dharwar ..	1	One ginning factory.
Kanara ..	1	One saw mill.
Ahmedabad ..	4	One dye works, 1 cotton mill and 2 ginning factories.
Broach ..	2	Two ginning factories.
Surat ..	1	One ginning factory.

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Sukkur ..	3	Three stone dressing factories.
Karachi ..	3	One printing press, 1 seed cleaning factory and 1 oil mill.
Larkana ..	1	One rice factory.
Nawabshah ..	1	One ginning factory.
	56	

Several new mills were started in Ahmedabad whilst a super power station to generate electricity for railway service and a model dairy in Guzerat commenced operations. There was a nett increase of 36 cotton ginning factories and this industry is becoming more ruralised. Most of the additions were small oil engined factories which can be cheaply erected and managed. In addition to the above, several plans of smaller concerns were submitted under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

2. The number of factories that worked was 1,543 as compared with 1,498 in the previous year. 749 of the working factories were perennial and 794 were seasonal concerns. 225 of the perennial and 669 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

3. The number of operatives employed in all industries as ascertained from the annual returns received from the factories was 3,66,029 as compared with 3,56,083 last year.

The number of operatives employed in the cotton textile industry was 2,32,087. This figure is an increase of nearly 13,000 over last year's figure but the increase has been somewhat unevenly distributed over the various centres. There was little change in textile employment in the Bombay Suburban, Belgaum, Surat, Broach and Kaira Districts. The Ahmedabad mills employed about 8,100 more persons than in the previous year, and Sholapur 2,500, whilst Poona, Dharwar and the two Khandeshes recorded small increases. The increases in Poona and Dharwar were due to the restarting of mills that had been stopped for some years. The Bombay mills returned a total of 1,18,368 which was a considerable falling off from the figure of two years ago. Strikes, the prevailing depression and the introduction of efficiency methods in the mills have led to considerably less employment. About a half of the increase reported from Ahmedabad was due to the erection of new mills or to extensions in others. The other moiety was due to the extra persons employed on the night shifts that were worked in several mills during the strike period in Bombay.

Of 23 mills that worked on night shifts in Ahmedabad during the year, 19 employed between one and seven hundred persons for varying periods, but of these only five or six could be said to have adopted night working as a considered policy. A considerable amount of night working ceased with more normal production in the Bombay mills and a month or two ago the question of short time working was under consideration in Ahmedabad.

4. Statement No. VIII gives the usual details of inspections made by the whole-time and *ex-officio* staffs. Of the 749 perennial factories, 88 were inspected once, 232 twice, 154 thrice and 269 more than thrice whilst 6 escaped inspection. Of the 794 seasonal factories, 313 were inspected once, 340 twice, 90 thrice and 38 more than thrice whilst 13 were not inspected. In addition to the above, 2,391 special visits were made for enquiry into accidents and to check whether the statutory rest periods and holidays and the specified working hours were observed. Surprise visits were made to the seasonal factories and the results are reflected in the prosecutions instituted for the irregular employment of women.

5. *Staff.*—The full-time staff was the same as in the previous year whilst there was no change in the spheres of action of the additional inspectors.

6. *Certification of Children.*—This work was done by the full-time Certifying Surgeons in Bombay and Ahmedabad and elsewhere by medical officers appointed by Government.

II.—Sanitation.

7. Inspectors have reported a general compliance with the statutory annual limewashing and improved cleanliness in the factories and compounds. The Certifying Surgeons in Bombay and Ahmedabad were also vigilant in ensuring the maintenance of reasonable standards. In Ahmedabad the habit of using the mill compound as a dump for miscellaneous scrap has been curtailed but has not been entirely stopped. Standard latrine plans were sent out to factories a few years ago and, with the steady pressure exerted by the staff, considerable improvements have resulted.

A very large proportion of the Ahmedabad mills have rebuilt the latrines in recent years to improved design. Objection was taken to the sanitary arrangements in the workshops of the Barsi Light Railway and remedy was effected by the erection of septic tank latrines. A long standing nuisance created in the latrines of a Bombay mill by the flooding of the latrines and the compound from the municipal mains was rectified by the erection of new latrines at a cost of Rs. 13,000 on higher ground.

The last few years have seen a fairly large development in the provision of so styled hotels in the compounds of the Ahmedabad mills. Many appear to be run by persons with scant knowledge of sanitary principles. The Certifying Surgeon and Additional Inspector has devoted a fair amount of time at his inspections to prevent abuses and has reported a considerable improvement in sanitary conditions.

The supply of drinking water was well maintained and distributing methods improved in several seasonal factories. Some of the Ahmedabad mills obtain their supply from wells. In a few cases the situation of the well gave grounds for suspicion. Samples were analysed and a regular disinfection insisted on. A couple changed over to the Municipal supply as a result.

III.—Ventilation,

8. Considerable progress may again be recorded. In two of the Ahmedabad mills reported last year as having made improvements the

ventilating and cooling plants were removed owing to financial disputes. In 12 additional mills ventilation has been improved during the year either by the installation of expensive systems or by improvements in the fans, cooling chambers or distributing ducts. Thus improvements have been effected, often at a large expense, in 47 of the older mills in Ahmedabad in the last few years. All the new mills at this centre have been equipped with very efficient ventilating and cooling plants.

An additional mill in Sholapur has installed an efficient ventilating and cooling apparatus whilst two others have practically decided to adopt the system which has been so successful and has been so appreciated in Sholapur and Ahmedabad.

A couple of new mills in Barsi were advised to provide efficient ventilation and cooling before erection a few years ago. One complied whilst the second decided to wait. The results in the first mill have however led to improvements in the second mill. The last few years therefore have witnessed a revolution in working conditions in a large number of the textile factories located in the hot and dry climates of this Presidency.

It has been proved that an efficient roof spray on the weaving shed roof in the hot and dry climates of Sholapur and Ahmedabad reduces the internal temperature in the hottest months by about eight degrees. Three weaving sheds in Sholapur and several in Ahmedabad have recently been provided with sprays. The "all in" cost of the nozzles, piping, pump, etc., is about eight rupees per loom.

Several of the mills in Bombay have fitted conical diffusers to a special type of ventilating and humidifying apparatus with appreciable benefit to the operatives. An experimental weaving shed has been, and a new weaving shed will be provided with efficient ventilating and cooling plants. Ventilation in several departments of the mills has also been improved. Bombay has suffered considerably from the strikes of the last two years and progress has undoubtedly been hindered thereby. The experiment with loom punkahs has twice been stopped by the dislocation caused by the strikes but it is hoped that in this year some definite information will be obtained. The mill concerned has spent about Rs. 2,000 to assist the Department to carry out the tests. A few mills have provided loom fans on a fairly extensive scale.

In the smaller factories, natural ventilation has been increased in several concerns whilst the submission of plans under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act has enabled the Department to press home the need for effective ventilation in new cotton ginning factories. In most cases prospective ginning factory owners agreed to increase the area of the proposed ventilating openings.

The Rules relating to the provision of hygrometers and the recording of wet and dry bulb temperatures are generally observed. A few instances were noted of the admission of live steam at high temperatures.

Working conditions in the sizing rooms of mills have been bettered by the hooding of the cylinders and the provision of exhaust fans. Several of the Bombay mills have, in the past, adopted this system whilst others have promised to do so when the financial situation is easier. It

is hoped to break the ice in this direction in Ahmedabad which has lagged behind Bombay considerably in this respect. Improvements in several dyeing departments may also be recorded.

Several mills installed exhaust stripping on the cards and an engineering concern placed the whole of its buffing plant under exhaust draught. Troublesome dust in an aniline factory has been considerably curtailed by exhaust draught and the replacement of machinery whilst modifications have been proposed to curtail the amount of dust breathed in the stone crushing factories.

IV.—Wages and Strikes.

9. In Ahmedabad the question of an increase in wages was referred to an umpire who awarded an increase of 5 per cent. to weavers and 8 per cent. to spinners. The Labour Union in Ahmedabad has proposed to utilise some of the increase to finance a labour exchange, an unemployment benefit fund and a labour bank. The labour situation in Bombay has been adequately reviewed by Government in a White Paper recently published.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

10. The numbers employed during the last five years are as follows :—

Year	Women			Children		
	Bombay	Mofussil	Total	Bombay	Mofussil	Total
1925 ..	34,510	43,114	77,624	592	7,868	8,460
1926 ..	35,752	45,752*	81,104	306	6,772	7,078
1927 ..	34,571	45,584	80,155	164	6,158	6,322
1928 ..	28,173	46,919	75,092	122	5,061	5,183
1929 ..	27,741	47,183	74,924	56	4,471	4,527

The Bombay mills have practically ceased to employ children whilst the number employed in the Ahmedabad mills would probably have been again reduced had it not been for the night shifts in the mills. The double employment evil has, to all intents and purposes, been stamped out of Ahmedabad but considerable vigilance by the Certifying Surgeon is necessary to prevent it again becoming a serious factor in the employment of children. The starting of several mills on double shifts led to a temporary increase in the demand for child labour. Out of 5,719 children who presented themselves for examination, 1,206 were candidates for a second certificate which would have enabled them to work in two factories. It is claimed that very few escape the vigilance of the Certifying Surgeon and the Inspector. Children and parents are becoming increasingly more familiar with the provisions of the law, and the average child presented for certification is a distinct improvement over his predecessor of a few years ago.

* *For* the figures 45,752 *read* 45,352.

Prosecutions.

Nine factories were prosecuted for the irregular employment of children and seventeen for the irregular employment of women. These resulted in 15 and 244 convictions respectively.

The prosecutions for the irregular employment of women were largely the sequel to the surprise visits of the Inspectors to ginning factories in outlying areas. In several large centres, special inspections failed to reveal any serious irregularities and it is abundantly clear that most of the abuses regarding the employment of women in such areas have been stamped out as a result of the prosecutions instituted in the last five years. The factories in the remote areas offer however a real problem owing to the difficulty of access. Special attention was given to them and in each case where irregularities were detected satisfactory fines have been imposed on the occupiers and managers. District Magistrates have given assistance and where irregularities have been suspected, their attention has been drawn to the matter and instructions have been issued to the local *ex-officio* Inspector to check the working hours of the concerns.

A certain amount of difficulty has been experienced in obtaining compliance with the batch system of working prevailing in a large number of ginning factories. In most factories Inspectors are satisfied that sufficient persons are employed to comply with the system in force but the times of changing the batches have frequently not been correctly observed. A circular was issued early in the year and improvements in this direction were noticeable during the present season.

Children have not been observed working at the time of the Inspectors' early morning or late night visits to the ginning factories. One uncertified child died however from tetanus resulting from an injury received at an unfenced gin pulley. The manager was fined for employing an uncertified child and also for a breach of the fencing provisions. The fine imposed in the latter case was not considered sufficient and was enhanced by the High Court. Part of the fine was awarded to the father under section 43-A of the Act. In a second case an uncertified child received serious injuries on the first day of her employment. She was given risky work without any knowledge of the danger lurking under the ginning roller and lost her hand as a result. The manager was fined under the Factories Act for irregularly employing the child, and the case was held over for a time to ensure the deposition of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The recent amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act which insists on the distribution of compensation by the Commissioner in the case of injuries to minors was particularly useful in this accident.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

11. As in past years, considerable attention has been paid to this important question. Further progress was made in the replacement of the hook type of shuttle guard on looms by the bar variety; practically every scutcher in the Presidency has been provided with a lap guard, whilst, in accordance with the agreement reached a few years ago with

the Millowners' Associations, all new carding engines are provided with automatic locking arrangements on the stripping doors. Serious blow room machinery accidents have been practically eliminated by a rigid insistence on a very high standard for the automatic locks for the beater covers and desk doors. It was however necessary to institute a couple of prosecutions in Ahmedabad for failure to comply with the Rules. A man was decapitated by a scutcher beater in an Ahmedabad mill in circumstances that pointed to his having deliberately tampered with the locking motion. Since the issue of a prosecution would have been very doubtful and as the dependants' claim to compensation would probably have been adversely affected, a prosecution was not instituted but full compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act was paid to the dependants.

Continuous attention has to be given to the safety arrangements in the blow rooms and the foregoing served as a severe object lesson to the operatives who are often responsible for nullifying the legal requirements of the Rules. The Inspector at Ahmedabad also reported difficulty in maintaining the fencing of hoists in an adequate manner. Four prosecutions were successfully instituted and the persons fined were a manager, an assistant spinning master and two hoistmen. Relatively little difficulty is experienced in the Bombay mills in this respect.

Practically all the power presses in the metal stamping factories have been equipped with automatic guards of the sweep away type. These have undoubtedly prevented several serious accidents. An accident on a machine of this type usually results in permanent incapacitation. The incidence of accidents prior to 1922 is unknown since it was only in that year that the factories became amenable to the Act. One factory however had three serious accidents in a very short period in that year but no accident has occurred since the provision of the guards.

Of three serious accidents that occurred during the year on power presses, one was due to working the machine with the guard out of order, a second was due to the man having deliberately placed the guard out of operation, whilst the third occurred to a tool setter engaged in adjusting the dies. Inspectors have been advising that this operation should be effected with the power cut off from the machine.

The framing of the Rule relating to abrasive wheels has led to a much better standard of guarding and excessive speeds have been reduced in particular instances. It was necessary to prosecute one foreman for having removed the guard a day or so before a wheel burst. One person was injured thereby but fortunately, not seriously. The circular issued last year relating to the proper protection of the feed openings of the ground nut decorticating machines in oil mills and ginning factories led to improvements. One woman died from injuries received through a failure to comply with it. The Inspectors followed up the circular by the serving of legal orders in individual cases so that in future it will be possible to institute proceedings in the event of accidents. It is hoped however that the action already taken will totally prevent them. Five gurhal factories were fined for failure to fence machinery despite several warnings. One appealed to the High Court on the ground that the

concern was not a legal factory. The appeal was dismissed and the fine confirmed. The standard of fencing and guarding in the seasonal factories has improved due to persistent efforts by the staff.

Twenty-four prosecutions for breaches of the law relating to fencing were instituted. They were all successful and fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 400 were imposed. In addition, three cases relating to the provision of tight clothing and the Rules regarding belt replacing were filed and the offenders fined, but greater vigilance on the part of engineers and managers is necessary to secure immunity from accidents in this direction. No accident has been reported from the oil firing apparatus on boilers since the issue of the circular last year.

VII.—Accidents.

12. Details of the accidents for the last ten years are given below whilst Statement VI gives their distribution by areas :—

Year	Number of persons injured				Average per 100 operatives employed
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	
1920	33	108	768	909	·27
1921	34	101	949	1,084	·31
1922	42	88	980	1,110	·31
1923	23	108	684	815	·23
1924	82	170	2,354	2,606	·74
1925	50	599	2,466	3,115	·84
1926	49	875	3,060	3,984	1·04
1927	59	1,169	3,572	4,800	1·25
1928	39	1,060	3,419	4,518	1·27
1929	51	1,421	4,810	6,282	1·72

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in reported accidents especially marked in the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi areas.

The accident rate per 100 persons employed was 1·72 for the whole Presidency. The accident rate in the Railway Workshops in the Town and Island of Bombay is considerably higher than in other concerns and if these accidents and the number of persons employed in them are deducted from the figures the average accident rate for the remainder of the factories is reduced to ·94. The increasing total of accidents has naturally given rise to some concern but part of the increase is due to the fact that minor accidents in one concern had, owing to oversight, not been reported in the past. It is hoped that the following information will be convincing in proving that the matter is not so serious as it appears. The Workmen's Compensation Act has undoubtedly led to an increase

in reported accidents. Workpeople are more careful to report minor injuries whilst shop foremen find it easier to place trivially injured persons on the sick list with medical treatment rather than be faced later on by minute enquiries in the event of a claim under the Act.

An analysis of the 1927 textile accidents in the Town and Island of Bombay was made on a similar basis to that in force in Britain. In Britain an 'accident' is one that involves loss of earning capacity for three days whereas the Indian definition of an accident means loss of work for two days. The year 1927 was chosen for comparison since this was the last year free from strikes in Bombay. The 1927 figures of employment in Britain could not be obtained. Apparently there was less employment in Britain in the textile industry in 1927 than in 1924 for which figures were obtainable. Assuming however that the 1924 employment figures in Britain were applicable to 1927, the accident rate in the cotton textile industry in 1927 due to machinery in motion was ·5 per 100 persons. The accident rate in the Bombay mills was ·3 per 100 persons. The degree of exposure to risk was not however the same since most British textile factories work a 48½ hour week as compared with a 60 hour week in Bombay. If an allowance were made for this the comparison would be even more favourable to Bombay, and one is justified in stating that the textile machinery accident rate in Bombay is about a half of that in Britain.

With a view to explore the accident rate in the Railway Workshops a comparison was made with a second large engineering factory, with the relative incidence of septic cases in Britain and Bombay, whilst the proportion of reported accidents due to machinery to the total reported was also obtained.

It is frequently forgotten that liberal treatment in the matter of accidents and efficient medical supervision have a considerable bearing on the legally reported accident rate. Both in the B.B.C.I. and G.I.P. workshops full pay is given for absence from work due to injury for the first ten days. After this period the Workmen's Compensation Act is applied. Workmen in the railway shops are thus better treated in the way of compensation than that statutorily laid down. The following table illustrates the influence of the system of compensation on the accident rate and has been based on 1928 figures :—

——	Number of accidents				Number of employees	Rate per 100 workers	Remarks
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total			
Factory A ..	2	112	876	990	4,383	22·5	Full pay is given for the first 10 days for absenteeism caused by accidents.
Factory B ..	1	11	62	74	2,299	3·2	Workers receive compensation after a waiting period of 10 days.

Factory A is one of the large railway engineering workshops whilst Factory B is a large workshop specialising in ship repairs. From the point of view of accident risk there is not much to choose between them, yet the proportion of accident rate is about seven to one. It is clear therefore that the first system, which offers every inducement to workpeople to report trivial injuries and to obtain full pay for absenteeism, has a considerable bearing on the reported accident rate.

The incidence of septic cases caused by accidents may fairly safely be taken as a measure of the efficiency of medical supervision in the treatment of accidents and in this direction both the railways have an excellent record. Thus out of 1,412 accidents reported from one railway shop in 1929 only 25 of the injuries or about 1·7 per cent. became septic. From a second railway shop only 22 out of 1,381 accidents, or 1·6 per cent. became septic after three days treatment.

In Britain the percentage of septic cases to all reported accidents in the railway and tramway carriages, motor and other vehicular industries is 12·3 whilst in the engine building and transmission manufacturing industries it is 8·5. It appears, therefore, that the attitude of the Railway Administrations to accidents means a high reported accident rate but an almost negligible proportion of septic cases. Full time medical officers are employed with first aid posts in the various shops whilst men have been trained in first aid.

The problem has been investigated from a third aspect. Nearly 3,000 accidents were reported during the year from the two large railway workshops but of these only 199 could in any way be attributed to machinery, and of these only eight were caused by transmission machinery or gearing. This points to a very high standard of fencing of machinery. Most of the others were caused at the point of operation of machinery or were due to flying particles set in motion by machinery. Most of the emery wheels have been provided with glass shields and accidents due to flying particles from this cause have been reduced. These shields have "caught on" and their use is extending.

The accidents in railway shops, as the detailed classification below indicates, are due in a large measure to the degree of skill exercised by the operatives and apart from their reduction by changing the system of compensation, which no factory inspector would advise, they lend themselves to a reduction by progress on Safety First lines. Better "housekeeping" methods would effect a reduction and in this connection it is worth noting that the workshop of the local tramway company adopted a suggestion to mark off the traffic lines in the shop. White lines indicate the passage ways and the space between is kept free from the usual material often seen carelessly stacked and stored in engineering shops. More attention given to hand tools would also effect a reduction. An extended use of goggles has been obtained whilst protective clothing and the wearing of sandals or boots have also been advocated. Burns in the foundry and smithery could be reduced by more attention under these heads but the operatives are often at fault in the matter. The transference of the somewhat overcrowded B.B. & C.I. Railway Shops to Freelandganj, where more space is available, and where the layout is

a considerable improvement on the old shops, should also assist in reducing accidents. Accidents, as stated above, could be reduced by propaganda on Safety First lines and it is very satisfactory to be able to record that the G. I. P. Railway has decided to introduce the principles of this movement. Safety Committees will be set up with local area committees on which representatives of each of the various departments will sit. The committees will encourage and receive suggestions for the prevention of avoidable accidents. Their function will also be to warn workers against unsafe practices, eliminate dangerous conditions, arrange for periodical inspections, consider breaches of safety rules and consider suggestions made by workers. Educative efforts on Safety First lines will be encouraged whilst competent men will be selected to lecture on the various aspects of safety. Cinema and lantern displays will be arranged and accidents analysed and classified and the workers furnished with facts and figures. Workers conspicuous in Safety First work will be recognised and rewarded. It is hoped that this organisation will shortly function and that the accident rate will be reduced.

A detailed classification of all accidents is given below :—

——	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
I.—Machinery—				
(*a*) Prime movers	2	7	9	18
(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts pulleys ..	4	17	8	29
(2) Belts	5	40	55	100
(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	1	7	2	10
(2) Other lifting gear	..	9	11	20
(*d*) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(*a*) Blow room machinery	3	74	22	99
(*b*) Carding machinery	1	90	53	144
(*c*) Drawing machinery	..	26	11	37
(*d*) Speed frames	..	40	31	71
(*e*) Spinning machinery	..	69	28	97
(*f*) Looms	1	105	200	306
(*g*) Calenders	..	15	4	19
(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery ..	1	80	72	153
(2) Machine tools	..	66	256	322
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery ..	3	75	31	109
II.—Transport—				
(*a*) Rolling stock on lines	2	15	22	39
(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines	..	8	15	23
III.—Persons falling—				
(*a*) From altitudes	5	33	99	137
(*b*) Into excavations, pits, etc	1	1	11	13
(*c*) On level	..	26	98	124
IV.—Falling objects—				
(*a*) Handled by injured person	2	200	824	1,026
(*b*) Not handled by injured person ..	2	29	137	168
V.—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)				
(*a*) In hands of injured person	..	88	1,195	1,283
(*b*) In hands of other person	..	10	107	117

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
VI.—Electricity	3	4	18	25
VII.—Poisons, Corrosive substances and occupational diseases	..	5	33	38
VIII.—Explosions and Fires—				
(*a*) Boiler and steam pressure equipment ..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Other explosions	..	32	15	47
(*c*) Fires	6	6	5	17
(*d*) Hot substances and flames	1	50	243	294
IX.—Miscellaneous—				
(*a*) Heat prostration	..	1	3	4
(*b*) Stepping on or striking objects ..	..	40	315	355
(*c*) Others	6	124	876	1,006
Total	49	1,392	4,809	6,250

The year was not marked by any accident of a very serious nature and a few of the fatal accidents and several of the transmission accidents were a legacy from the dislocation caused by the strikes. Two fatal accidents credited to blow room machinery were due to tetanus supervening on what were not very serious injuries. In this connection it is worth recording that no fatal tetanus case has resulted from injuries on carding machines in the last three years. Arrangements were then made for injections in the hospitals in Bombay in all such serious injuries. In some mills an anti-tetanus injection is given by mill doctors before the injured person is sent to hospital.

An accident of a unique nature occurred in a press box of a cotton pressing factory and caused the death of two persons. Two men went into the box with a lighted candle and kerosene oil for cleaning purposes. Their clothes were ignited and the confined space in which they were working rendered escape difficult. This accident would not have occurred had commonsense been exercised. The owner definitely refused to give compensation, but the relatives were advised to file their claims before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and the matter is now under consideration. Two other men were killed by the collapse of a stack of wheat bags in a flour mill. It would appear that the persons, although engaged by a contractor, were " employed " within the meaning of the Factories Act. The employer refused to accept this view and declined to give compensation. After the lapse of some time claims were filed by the relatives. It would appear desirable as the cases above indicate, to grant the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation power to call for the deposition of compensation and to institute an enquiry when he is satisfied that a *prima facie* case exists.

Three fatal accidents and possibly four were caused by electricity. In two cases persons endeavoured to climb on the factory roofs and touched live wires ordinarily safe by position. It is necessary to draw attention to this risk particularly where live wires run along the sides of saw toothed

buildings where persons have to work on the roofs for repairs or tile turning. A third accident was due to a person receiving a shock of low voltage from a lamp placed in a drying chamber. The man received a shock through the metal trolley after this had broken the lamp. His life might have been saved if efforts at artificial resuscitation had been promptly made. The doctor on the spot sent the man by train to a Government hospital about 10 miles distant by which time he was dead. It is hoped that this case will impress doctors and managers with the necessity of applying the well known and established method of treatment for electric shock. Instances of recoveries of men after ten or eleven hours treatment have been recorded.

The Safety Posters for the textile industry have been displayed in all the mills in the Presidency. One manager mounted them on a slowly revolving frame lighted by electricity in a position where they would be seen by the bulk of the operatives.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

13. Four hundred and seventy-five cases were instituted and brought to a conclusion against 66 factories by the full time Inspectors. Convictions were secured in all cases except three. Two of these were withdrawn whilst the other resulted in an acquittal. In three of the successful cases the accused were convicted and warned. In the others the fines ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 400 and totalled Rs. 9,321. The average per case was approximately Rs. 20 and per factory Rs. 141.

Cases against one factory are awaiting decision. A revisional application at the instance of the Department resulted in an enhancement of the fine, whilst an appeal to the High Court by a factory manager convicted for not fencing machinery was dismissed.

This case hinged on the applicability of the Act to the premises of a factory and as misconception often exists under this head an extract from the High Court judgment is reproduced below:—

" The applicant is the manager of a concern called a Gurhal-Ghar in which jaggery is manufactured from sugar-cane. There is an engine in a separate walled room and outside it are machines called crushers for extraction of juice from sugar-cane and the juice is then pumped through pipes to a shed in which it is stored in pans for boiling. All these buildings are in the same compound surrounded by a fence. Three men were employed on the engine, 14 on the crushers and 37 worked in the shed where the pans are. The building has been registered under the Indian Factories Act and the prosecution arose owing to a complaint from the Assistant Factory Inspector, who on visiting the premises found that the engine was not properly fenced.

The main contention put forward by the applicant is that this Gurhal-Ghar is not a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act and that therefore section 18 which relates to the fencing of machinery does not apply to it. ' Factory ' is defined as follows in Section 2 :—

" (3) ' factory ' means—

(*a*) any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than twenty persons are

simultaneously employed and steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process."

" It is now argued that as only 3 persons were employed on the engine and 14 on the crushers and the remaining 37 in the shed in which the pans are, as the engine shed and the latter shed are separate buildings, there were not as many as 20 persons simultaneously employed on the premises or within the precincts within the meaning of this definition.

" The word ' premises ' is defined in Murray's Oxford Dictionary as ' A house or building with its grounds or other appurtenances '. According to the ordinary use of this expression when speaking of a concern like a factory ' premises ' will include all the buildings of the factory together with the compound in which they stand. ' Precincts ' is defined in the same Dictionary as ' The space enclosed by the walls or other boundaries of a particular place or building ', and ' more vaguely, the region lying immediately around a place, without distinct reference to any enclosure, the environs '. It appears to us to be perfectly clear that according to the ordinary use of language all these persons those employed on the engine, those employed on the crushers and those employed in the boiling shed must be said to be employed both ' on the premises ' and ' within the precincts ' thereof, and, if any authority in support of that proposition be required, it will be found in the case of *Ramanatham* v. *King-Emperor* (1926) I.L.R. 50 Mad. 834.

" A further point raised was that the manufacturing process in this case does not begin until the juice reaches the pans, and that the crushing of the sugarcane for which the engine is required is not part of the manufacturing process. It appears to us that there is no substance in this contention. It is to be noted that the purpose for which the persons on the premises are employed is not material. All that the definition requires is that a number of persons not less than twenty shall be simultaneously employed in the premises or within the precincts, and that mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process. It appears to us to be absurd to say that the engine in this case is not used in aid of the process of manufacturing the jaggery.

" In our opinion there is no ground for this Court to interfere in revision. The application is dismissed and the rule discharged."

Seven prosecutions were instituted by the *ex-officio* Inspectors against 5 factories and resulted in convictions in six cases. The remaining case was withdrawn.

IX.—Housing of Factory Hands.

14. Information respecting the provision of housing by employers was collected during the year and although the figures given below are not completely exhaustive, they will serve as a fairly good indication of what has been done under this head. The Government of India housing scheme at Nasik Road, of which details were included in the 1927 Report, and the housing provided by the Gokak Mills have resulted in the creation of small towns in connection with the activities of the factories.

Housing.

Locality.	Firm.	Number of employees (1927).	Extent.	Remarks.
Bombay ..	Municipality	106	103 quarters.	Pumping Station.
Do. ..	Colaba Land & Mill Company.	1,609	400 Rooms.	
Do. ..	Bomanji Petit Mill ..	2,518	157 ,,	
Do. ..	Manockji Petit Mill ..	4,551	367 ,,	
Do. ..	Victoria Mill	1,068	30 ,,	
Do. ..	Assur Veerjee Mill ..	1,675	148 ,,	
Do. ..	Tata Mills	3,486	161 ,,	
Do. ..	Kohinoor Mill	2,914	801 ,,	
Do. ..	Morarjee Goculdas Mill ..	3,966	82 ,,	
Do. ..	Dinshaw Petit Mill ..	2,488	154 ,,	
Do. ..	Century Mill	3,510	456 ,,	
Do. ..	Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. (Textile Mill).	3,542	216 ,,	
Do. ..	Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. (Spring Mill).	5,186	648 ,,	
Do. ..	Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. (Dye Works).	490	96 ,,	
Do. ..	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (David, Jacob & Meyer Sassoon Mills).	9,927	526 ,, ..	Inclusive of shops.
Kurla ..	Swadeshi Mill	3,393	693 ,,	
Ahmedabad ..	....	....	3,800 ,,	
Sholapur ..	Sholapur Spining & Weaving Mill.	7,272	727 ,, ..	New scheme a few years old.
Do. ..	Narsinggirji Mill	3,512	240 ,, ..	Designed by Consulting Surveyor to Government.
Do. ..	Laxmi and Vishnu Mills ..	6,912	400 ,,	
Do. ..	Jam Mill	1,170	159 ,,	
Barsi ..	Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mill.	585	133 ,,	
Do. ..	Lokamanya Mill	....	28 ,, ..	New mill. 50 more under consideration.
Do. ..	Jayashankar Mill ..	83	20 ,, ..	New mill.
Dhulia ..	New Pratap Mill ..	583	164 quarters.	Designed by Consulting Surveyor to Government.
Amalner ..	All Mills	....	Housing provided by the mills.	
Chalisgaon ..				
Jalgaon ..				
Broach ..				
Gokak ..				
Nasik ..	Government Printing Press ..	517	580 Two and one roomed quarters. 92 four roomed semi-detached houses.	Superior staff also housed.
Do. ..	Government Central Distillery	242	About 150 quarters.	

Housing—contd.

Locality	Firm.	Number of employees (1927).	Extent.	Remarks.
Mulund ..	Braithwaite and Company ..	650	216 Rooms.	
Ambernath ..	Swedish Match Factory ..	2,395	Housing for at least 700 employees.	
Thana ..	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Reymond Woollen Mill).	834	128 Rooms.	

Housing : Nature of Accommodation provided.

Locality.	Firm.	Nature of housing.	Rents. Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
Bombay ..	Municipality ..	Line system and semi-detached houses.	....	....
Do. ..	Colaba Land and Mill Company.	184 Rooms average 10′ × 11′ chawl system.	4 0 0 to 6 0 0	Verandahs latrine accommodation, line chawls built about 6 years ago. No difficulty in letting the accommodation to the mill-hands. Mill is isolated in Colaba.
		226 rooms, 13′-10″ × 12′ 8″ in lines of 26.	6 0 0	
Do. ..	Bomanji Petit Mill.	157 Rooms, 12′ × 10′ with kitchen 4′ × 10′.	2 8 0 to 3 0 0	Flush latrines water supply on each floor. No difficulty in letting to employees—waiting list. Chawl system.
Do. ..	Manockji Petit Mill.	150, 12′ × 10′ with kitchen 4′ × 10′, 217, 10′ × 10′.	Old 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 New 4 0 0 to 4 8 0	150 new chawls, flush latrines. 97 old—flush latrines. 120 old—basket system. All occupied.
Do. ..	Victoria Mill ..	30, 10′ × 10′ ..	7 8 0	Flush latrines, three storied chawl.
Do. ..	Assur Veerjee Mill.	148, 10′ × 11′ ..	6 0 0	Basket system, few rooms vacant and some let to outsiders. (Chawl near Railway line).
Do. ..	Tata Mill ..	Six blocks, two-storied buildings 161 single rooms, 10′ × 12′.	3 8 0	Flush latrines and washing accommodation.
		One block, two-storied 20 double rooms.	10 0 0 to 13 0 0	Flush latrines and washing accommodation. All occupied.
Do. ..	Kohinoor Mill ..	10, Three storied blocks, 618 single rooms 10′ × 12′, 183 double 12′ × 14′.	6 8 0 Single. 12 0 0 Double.	Built in 1921 at a cost of 13½ lakhs. About 250 rooms normally vacant. Attributed to Bombay Development chawls. Irrecoverable rent per year Rs. 9,000. Bathing places and flush latrines.
Do. ..	Morarji Goculdas Mill.	Four storied block verandah, 28 rooms, 10′ × 10′.	5 8 0 single.	7 Rooms let to outsiders. Flush latrines and bathing arrangements, workers apparently not very appreciative and further building abandoned.
		Two storied block, 32 rooms, 12′-9″ × 11′-6″. Single line, 22 rooms, 12′ × 12′.	10 8 0 double.	

Housing : Nature of Accommodation provided—contd.

Locality.	Firm.	Nature of housing.	Rents.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
Bombay ..	Dinshaw Petit Mill.	Three storied block, 98 Rooms—56 rooms in lines back to back.	2 0 0 5 0 0	Rooms in demand. Flush latrines and washing accommodation.
Do. ..	Century Mill ..	19 lines, ground floor, back to back of 24 rooms in each—456, 10′ × 11′ verandah.	5 0 0	A good housing scheme, flush latrines, washing accommodation, shops, school. In good demand.
Do. ..	Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. (Textile Mill).	216 Rooms—94 single line system, 9½′ × 11½′, 26 back to back, 9½′ × 10′, 96—2-floored chawl, 10½′ × 9½′.	2 8 0	Utilised to fullest extent.
Do. ..	Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. (Spring Mill).	504 rooms—8, three, storied chawls, Development and Improvement Trust principle 12′ × 10′. 144 line quarters in six lines, 10′ × 12′.	5 0 0	New housing scheme.
Do. ..	Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. (Dye Works).	96 rooms, line system back to back.	2 0 0	
Do. ..	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (David Mill).	255, 16½′ × 14′, 9, 12′ × 12′.	7 0 0 5 0 0	Fully occupied.
Do. ..	Jacob Sassoon Mill.	190, 16′ × 10′ ..	4 8 0	
Do. ..	Meyer Sassoon Mill.	16, 10′-7″ × 10′-1½″, 26 C. I. rooms, varying sizes.	3 13 0 4 12 0 to 9 6 0	
Kurla ..	Swadeshi Mill ..	693—164, 10′ × 10′, verandah 4′ × 10′. 90, 12′ × 10′, verandah 4′ × 10′. 164, 12′ × 10′ verandah 4′ × 10′. 165, 14′ × 12′, passage 8′ × 10′. 110 Double rooms, 10′ × 10′ and 10′ × 8′ with verandah 4′.	3 0 0 3 12 0 Double. 5 8 0	Basket system. Practically all occupied.
Ahmedabad ..		About 3,800 rooms have been erected for the workers in the textile industry.	....	Generally built on line system.
Sholapur ..	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company.	727 rooms in 8 blocks, line system.	2 per cent. on capital.	Single and double rooms.
Do. ..	Narsinggirji Mill ..	240 single and double rooms, 14′ × 10′-9″.	Rs. 4 per double room.	Designed by Consulting Surveyor to Government.
Do. ..	Laxmi and Vishnu Mills.	400 rooms, lines, 12¼′ × 9¼′ (12 double rooms).	1 8 0 4 0 0	
Do. ..	Jam Mill ..	159 rooms 12¼′ × 9¼′ 12¼′ × 7¼′ Lines.	1 8 0 3 0 0	
Barsi ..	Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Line system, 133 rooms 12′ × 10′ Brick buildings.	1 0 0 to 1 8 0	
Do. ..	Lokamanya Mill ..	28 C. I. rooms, 10′ × 8½′.	2 0 0	New mill.
Do. ..	Jayashankar Mill. .	20 C. I. rooms, 10′ × 9′	2 0 0	New mill.
Dhulia ..	New Pratap Mills.	Line system, in blocks of six or seven.	....	Designed by Surveyor to Government.

Housing : Nature of Accommodation provided—concld.

Locality.	Firm.	Nature of housing.	Rents.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
Amalner Chalisgaon Jalgaon .. Broach Gokak	All Mills ..	Generally on line system.	....	....
Nasik ..	Government Security Press.	An excellent housing scheme. Details in Chief Inspector of Factories Report, 1927.	....	....
Do. ..	Government Central Distillery.	A good housing scheme for all employees.	....	Stone quarters, line system.
Mulund ..	Braithwaite & Co.	216, single line 12′ × 10′ with 4′ wide verandah.	4 0 0	2-3 persons per room. Basket system. 150 occupied.
Ambernath ..	Factories ..	Provide housing on line system.	....	....
Thana ..	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. (Reymond Woollen Mill).	128 rooms, 11′ × 10′, line system.	3 0 0	Fully occupied.

One hundred and forty quarters for the employees of the super power house of the G.I.P. Railway were built during the year whilst housing has also been provided for the employees of the new B.B. & C.I. Railway Workshops at Freelandganj.

X.—General.

15. The most important feature of the year was the visit by the Royal Commission on Labour to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jalgaon and Sholapur. The Lady Inspector joined the Commission as an Assessor whilst the Inspector at Ahmedabad and the Chief Inspector, Bombay, submitted notes and gave evidence. The Commission also visited several factories at the different centres.

His Excellency the Governor visited several factories during the year.

16. The labour disputes in Bombay have again hindered the work of the Lady Inspector. 15 creches were however in operation at the close of the year. The average attendance in December was 371 as compared with a maximum during that month of 443. This clearly proves steady appreciation by the mothers. Only seven infants admitted to the creches had never been given opium but the opium drugging of 243 infants was stopped after admission. The approximate monthly expenditure on the creches was Rs. 1,775. Dr. Cama has given them constant attention and it is certain that without her assistance few of them would have flourished. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have recently advised all their members to provide creches in the mills and it is expected that the current year will witness a large increase since eight more creches will shortly be started.

Her Excellency Lady Sykes visited a couple of them and intended visiting a third on the day the kidnapping scare emptied several of the

mills. The male element of the mill to be visited left hurriedly but the women stayed on and clearly showed their appreciation of the contemplated visit.

New creches have been built in the Jam Mill, Sholapur, and in the Marsden Mill, Ahmedabad. An excellent creche with accommodation for 75 infants is being erected in the Gokak Mills. The mill at Hubli has converted a room to creche purposes whilst it is hoped that the Barsi Mills will also shortly come into line. All the mills in Sholapur have now provided creches, practically all being really excellent ones. In Ahmedabad, about 27 mills have decent creches as compared with 16 last year. Those in the Advance, Raipur, Calico, Jubilee and Marsden Mills deserve special commendation.

It is clear therefore that considerable progress has been made in this aspect of welfare work and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when every factory employing a large number of women will consider the provision of a creche as part of its moral obligation to the female employees.

17. A large volume of welfare work is undertaken by the Gokak Mills. Practically all the workpeople are housed in the company's village at Gokak Falls. The housing (stone buildings with roofs of country tiles) provided accommodates over 5,000 persons and a nominal rent only is charged. The village is lighted by electricity and filtered water from settling tanks and sand filter beds is laid on to water taps suitably located.

Sanitary arrangements under the control of the company have been installed and a plague prevention staff is also employed.

A fully equipped hospital with a competent medical and nursing staff has been built. The operatives are provided with medical and surgical attention free of charge. The attendance at the hospital is over 100 daily. Two maternity wards have been recently added and the women are showing appreciation of these since they get excellent free treatment and feeding and a certain amount of clothing for the child on discharge.

The success of the maternity ward has been chiefly due to the wife of the manager who has also recently organised a Baby Welfare Clinic. The mothers in the village bring their infants weekly and advice and lectures on infant welfare are given. Infants who are in need of medical attention are treated by the doctor. Already over 120 infants are on the Clinic Register and encouragement is given by the distribution of prizes to the most regular mothers and the best cared for infants.

A Provident Fund has been established, and although membership is not compulsory, 2,075 out of 2,900 workpeople are members. The operatives contribute 1/12th of their salary and an equal amount is added by the Firm. This is however dependent on a qualifying period of service but all persons receive their contributions *plus* interest if they leave before the qualifying period. Individual cases are often favourably treated by the Firm, particularly those where the operatives have to leave owing to ill health or other reasons beyond their control.

A gratuity is also given for long service and the Rules provide for an advance on the security of the balance or on the balance of another workman. This is frequently availed of, has done much to keep down indebtedness and is often utilised for the purchase of land. An idea of the extent of the advances may be obtained when it is stated that Rs. 32,370 are at present outstanding.

Free education on a comprehensive scale is imparted to boys and girls, a park for the use of the operatives has recently been opened whilst a play ground with facilities for games has long been in operation. Troops of boy scouts, rovers and wolf cubs, are about 150 strong and the wife of the manager has recently organised the girls into guides and blue birds. A special park and hut have recently been set apart for their use. A turn out of all the scouts and guides is a most impressive affair and the keenness shown by even the smallest member has to be seen to be realised.

It was felt that a need for a really good creche existed and one with provision for 75 beds is in course of erection. The Firm has a very fine tradition of welfare work and it is doubtful if there is a happier lot of workpeople and children anywhere in India. The manager and his wife have taken a keen personal interest in all the activities and much of the success is due to the latter who has been able to overcome most of the prejudices caused by the ignorance of the women. The operatives of the mill are deeply in debt to her and to the Manager for the direct personal and sustained interest taken in their welfare. Unfortunately they have recently sustained a great loss by the death of the manager. The Factory Department is desirous of placing his welfare work on record and is confident that the traditions built up in Gokak Mills will be continued under his successor.

18. An excellent hospital with a maternity ward has been built and equipped by the Agents of the Raja Narsinggirji Mill at Sholapur at a cost of about 1½ lakhs of Rupees. It was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor during the year. It is a great improvement on the previous one in which nevertheless a considerable amount of valuable work had been done. The mill doctor complained that his quinine supplies were adulterated and often of poor quality. The matter was taken up with the Director of Public Health and arrangements were made for any factory doctor to obtain Government quinine in tablet form at cost price by submitting a requisition through the Director of Public Health to Yeravda. The attention of the Millowners' Associations was drawn to the arrangements made and the mills were strongly recommended by the Millowners' Committee, Bombay, to undertake regular prophylactic treatment in the malarial months.

The relation between absenteeism and malaria has never, so far as is known, been worked out in the textile industry in Bombay, and one is apt to forget that malaria has a very serious effect on efficiency. On the other hand however absence is often credited to malaria when due to other causes.

The Sholapur Mill doctor agreed to make a systematic medical examination of all the employees and has kindly forwarded the following information :—

Department.	Number of employees examined.	Malarials with enlarged spleen.	Malarial percentage.
Spinning (Males)	1,152	324	28·1
Do. (Females)	519	249	47·9
Weaving (Males)	773	206	26·6
Do. (Females)	381	122	32·2
Dyeing (Males)	138	33	24·0
Do. (Females)	10	4	40·0
Engineering (Males)	45	11	24·0
Others	73	3	4·0
	3,091	952	30·8

Thus 31 per cent. of the hands showed a history of malaria and the mill authorities intend to tackle the problem systematically. The incidence in Bombay would probably be higher. Until therefore malaria is stamped out of the Island of Bombay it is obvious that sustained efforts by mill doctors would have a beneficial result, would lessen absenteeism, reduce the migrations to the mofussil and generally increase efficiency.

During 1929, 9,781 new patients were treated in the Raja Narsinggirji Mill hospital with a daily average attendance of 103. In the inpatients' department the daily average was 21 whilst 401 major and 784 minor operations were performed.

The Agents of the Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, have also built a new hospital with an attached maternity ward. The above figures illustrate the extent to which such hospitals are appreciated by the working classes.

19. The Honorary Secretary of the Presidency Baby Week and Health Association proposed that his organisation should extend its activities by means of lectures, exhibitions and cinema shows in the mill areas. This suggestion received the support of the Director of Public Health and appeared to be a very useful one. The Agents and Managers of the mills were approached and three very successful exhibitions were held in the mill compounds in Bombay. In the Colaba Land and Mill about 1,000 persons attended ; in a combined exhibition for the New Great Eastern and the New City Mill over 1,500 persons were present ; whilst nearly 3,000 attended the exhibition held in the Manockji Petit Mill. A very successful show was also held in the Gokak Mills. The exhibitions have clearly proved their value. They combine health education with a " tamasha " and appeal to the average mill operative. Models illustrate the various diseases to which mankind in India is particularly heir and also the measures to prevent them. Infant welfare, sanitation and the drink and drugging evils are also dealt with whilst a special film deals with infant welfare. Simple health lectures

are also given by the honorary organiser. Eight additional mills have already agreed to hold exhibitions whilst the Colaba Land and Mill will probably arrange a repeat.

The writer's thanks are due to the Agents and Managers concerned, and particularly to the Agents of the Colaba Land and Mill who agreed to the first exhibition. The matter has also been taken up with the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, and it is expected to introduce them in that centre. A counter proposal that the Association should produce a poster dealing with the opium drugging of children (which would be most useful in the mill creches) has been agreed to.

20. The passing of the Maternity Benefit Act by the Legislative Council and the deputing of responsibilities under it to the Factory Inspectors was a notable feature of the year. To give publicity to the measure, Government agreed to the free distribution of vernacular copies of the Act and Rules to the factories. The Act requires every factory employing women in the areas affected to post vernacular copies of the Act and Rules. This appears to be somewhat cumbersome and expensive and the life of the copies is not very long. Government have agreed however to the preparation of a notice embodying the major provisions of the Act and Rules in English and the vernaculars on the lines of the Abstract of the Factories Act and these will shortly be distributed to the factories affected.

21. The enquiry into the effects of card-room dust on health had again to be suspended owing to the strike in the textile industry. Vacuum stripping has however been provided in most of the new mills in Ahmedabad and in a few of the old ones. It is hoped that the system of vacuum stripping will extend since it is of hygienic benefit. It also reduces accidents and appears to possess an economic advantage over the hand stripping method.

22. Assistance was given to a manager of a mofussil mill anxious to improve the lighting of his workers' dwellings. The ordinary Mangalore tile has its glass equivalent and instances of the substitution of the tile by the glass variety are fairly common. No similar substitute for the "country tile" has been noticed. The matter was taken up with a glass factory owner and "glass country tiles" were prepared and tried out in the workers' quarters. About 120 rooms have been provided with five or six glass tiles per room with a considerable improvement in the internal lighting. The experiment is being watched, particularly during the monsoon months. If successful, it would probably not be impossible to cheapen the cost of production by stamping as compared with the present method of blowing and cutting and a cheap way of improving the lighting of workmen's quarters may be evolved.

23. The new mills noted in last year's report started operations in Ahmedabad. Additional extensions are being made in several other mills, whilst three mills are in course of construction and an old mill building is being remodelled and re-equipped with machinery. In Poona the mill that has been closed for several years re-started after new machinery for the spinning of fine counts had been installed. The mill

in Gadag also re-started after being closed for a long time. It is hoped that these two mills will continue working since they are of great economic value to the localities.

Ahmedabad is rapidly improving its position in the textile world. The spindles have increased by 14·8 per cent. and the looms by 23 per cent. since 1925.

24. A mixing room of a Bombay mill was found where a large number of bales was stored. The girders were suspected of sustaining a large overload. In the mills built prior to 1890, cast iron girders in the mixing room floor are usually found. The spans are large and the floors necessarily thick and heavy. Calculations in the mill in question proved that the girders were not strong enough to bear the superincumbent load without grave risk. The problem was examined in other mills and in all cases the managers, sometimes after consultation with their architects, agreed either to remove the bales entirely or else to reduce them to reasonable proportions. Apart from the dead overload, the floors are occasionally subject to impact and it was considered necessary to issue a circular before the cases of individual mills could be considered. In several instances managers were unaware of the sizes of the girders and the dimensions had to be obtained by removing portions of the floors.

Indebtedness.

25. The figures published last year on indebtedness and co-operative credit have received a fair amount of attention. They were followed up by discussions with individual mill Agents and Managers. The problem has, it is thought, also received attention elsewhere. One Agent recently informed the writer that he had reduced the rate of interest that he had allowed a privileged outsider to charge from 150 to 75 per cent. He agreed that even the latter rate was exorbitant and gave an undertaking still further to reduce it. It seems unfair to permit persons who conduct their operations on factory premises to charge exorbitant interest without any element of risk in their transactions. As stated last year the system of granting advances is often of great benefit to the workers and in several instances it is not abused. It is hoped that in those factories where a large profit is made without any risk the practice will cease. In a new Ahmedabad mill, excellently built and equipped, the "hotel" keeper was found paying a rent of Rs. 200 per month for a small area on which he had erected a few corrugated iron sheets for his "hotel". He must either recover his rent by an overcharge on commodities or else from high interest charges on advances to the mill hands. It does not appear to be a very dignified proceeding and is in the marked contrast with the attitude of the Agent towards ventilation and fencing of machinery.

During a tour in July it was found that in an area where industrial activities had considerably increased, the influx of the money lending fraternity had increased almost pro-rata with the increase in the number of employees. The Agents and Managers were met and they agreed to curtail the activities of the parasitic element.

It was a change to pass on to a factory in another area to find the manager taking a keen interest in a strong Co-operative Credit Society and to a third where a Provident Fund had been established some years ago. In the latter factory the manager was noticed in his office signing advances from the Provident Fund. These may be given on the balance of the borrower or on the security of another. One operative borrowed a sum to buy land in his village, a second a sum to increase his holding whilst a third required an advance to repair his house.

The moral is obvious and it may be stated that in the first area strikes are fairly frequent whilst in the last area no strike has occurred in the last ten years. The workers in the first area must feel that they are working to benefit the money-lending classes. They have no stake in the industry and are probably little better off after years of service. In the other case the factory is not only of considerable economic benefit to the neighbourhood but it enables the operatives to consolidate their economic position and often enables them to safeguard their land or to become landowners.

The problem of indebtedness is also receiving attention from the Labour Union in Ahmedabad.

A very large oil firm at Sewri has recently inaugurated a Provident Fund for the benefit of its employees. Membership is open to all the operatives, and subscriptions are limited to ten per cent. of the earnings with an equivalent contribution by the firm.

26. The Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, have had under review the question of better relations between employer and employee. Recommendations have been issued to their members respecting the provision of complaint boxes in the departments for individual grievances, and the early enquiry into collective grievances. The policy of direct recruitment will be encouraged and it is proposed to introduce a system of discharge certificates. Provision has also been made for discussions between managers and the Association whilst in the direction of welfare work, all mills have been recommended to provide creches, to make all dispensaries free and to employ medical officers where they are at present not engaged. Social gatherings will also be held more often than hitherto.

It is also understood that the question of establishing a uniform system of advances against wages is under consideration.

27. Bathing facilities have been provided in a hygienic butter making factory at Anand whilst a Bombay mill has recently provided washing and bathing accommodation for the female operatives. This is an innovation and appears to be very much appreciated.

28. Several complaints were received from operatives and were duly investigated where an infringement of the Act was alleged. Some of the complaints were entirely outside the province of a Factory Inspector. One operative for example considered that an Inspector could increase the strictly legal award of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

29. *Exemptions.*—Temporary exemptions under Section 30 (2) of the Act were granted in 17 cases. They were ordinarily of very short duration and several of them were limited to a few persons in particular departments. Eleven departments of mills were exempted for periods varying from one day to four months. One mill was granted a special exemption for one Sunday whilst five engineering workshops were granted short exemptions to deal with a seasonal pressure of work.

30. The usual statements are appended.

31. Satisfactory work by the members of the staff may again be recorded. The visit of the Royal Commission necessarily involved a large amount of additional work, particularly on the Inspectors in Bombay. The night working in the mills in Ahmedabad threw additional duties on the Inspector there; the Assistant Inspectors were vigilant in the seasonal inspections of factories and the very necessary surprise visits to such concerns were only made at the cost of personal comfort. The somewhat overburdened clerical staffs also responded to the demands made on them. The general necessity for economy prevented the presentation of a case for an augmentation of the clerical staffs. The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Borgaonkar, as usual worked extremely hard throughout the year.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

Factory Inspection Office,
Old Custom House:
Bombay, 28th April 1930.

STATEMENT No. I

"

STATEMENT

Total of Working

District.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Thana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khandesh.	West Khandesh.	Nasik.	Poona.
Factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act.	369	174	47	20	14	47	12	26	170	76	33	40
Factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act.	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total for the year 1928 ...	374	176	52	19	13	52	9	27	166	74	29	33
Total for the year 1927 ...	356	156	54	19	11	52	11	28	166	77	25	31

No. I

Factories

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.
46	67	2	35	46	108	7	4	2	21	48	19	12	20	8	55	1,528
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
46	57	2	38	39	108	7	3	2	20	52	21	13	21	5	50	1,498
40	46	2	35	33	109	8	3	2	18	51	14	12	18	5	44	1,426

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	6	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works ...	1	...	...	...	..
Mints ...	1	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	4	..	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	..
Telegraphs ...	1	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	8	1	...	...	...
Total ...	24	2	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	78	85	4	1	...
Textiles. Hosiery ...	3	4	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	2	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	2	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	3	2	...	...	...
Total ...	88	91	4	1	...

No. II

Factories

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
...	3	1	3	...	5	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	4	...	9	10	2	...
7	...	4	5	1	...	1	11	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	5	5	1	...	1	11	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming station. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...		...
Printing presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	1	2	...	3	...
Hosiery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	2	...	3	...

No. II—*continued*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	..	...	15	18	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	27	13	12
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	6
3	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	78	67	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	192	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	4
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	208	207

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
	2. *All other Factories*—continued.					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	19	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	1	...	...	...
	General engineering ...	25	3	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	5	...	..	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	18	1	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	6	2	...	...	3
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	89	7	...	...	3
	Minerals and Metals—					
	Foundries ...	8	4	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	4	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	6	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	1	...	...	..	...
	Dairy produce ...	1	...	...	1	...
	Flour mills ...	9	3	1	...	2
	Ice and Aerated waters ..	17	1	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	36	4	1	2	2

No. II—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	1	3	2	...	1	7	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	37

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2.	*All other Factories*—continued					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	3
	General engineering ...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	4	...
	Ship building and engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery .	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	4	4
	Minerals and Metals—					
	Foundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and Aerated water ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1

No. II—*continued*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	8
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	45	41	40
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19	14	15
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7
...	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	144	132	127
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	4
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	23	23	24
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19
...	...	6	...	9	...	...	7	55	82	73	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	33	25
...	...	6	7	10	...	...	7	55	176	161	145

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahâls.
2. *All other Factories*—continued						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	1	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching	21	2	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	2	...	1	...
	Oil mills	8	3	...	1	2
	Paints	1	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	2	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	7	1	...	...	...
	Total	42	8	...	2	2
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	2	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	45	2	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	4	...	...	...	...
	Total	51	2	..	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and Tiles	2	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	4	...	...	...	...
	Glass	2	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	4	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	4	1	...	...	...
	Total	16	1	...	...	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and Baling.	9	57	42	15	7
	Miscellaneous	5	...	...	...	...
	Total	14	57	42	15	7

No. II—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	11	10	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	12	11	10	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	2	1	...	...	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	...	...	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
34	...	...	148	65	20	4	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	148	65	20	4	27	28

STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2. *All other Factories*—continued.					
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Bone and Manures	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Bleaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas works	...	...	...	...	1	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills	...	...	1	1	2	...
Paints	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	1	1	3	1
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and Tiles	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carpentry and Cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1	...	...	1
Process connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses. — Cotton ginning and Baling.	...	30	45	99	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	30	45	99	...

No. II—*continued*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	14
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	43	37	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	8
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	103	104	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	69	74	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	76	81	75
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	4
1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	29	24	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4
...	...	12	4	...	12	20	...	...	678	688	677
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	8	10	3
...	...	12	4	2	12	20	1	...	686	698	680

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—concluded.						
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	....	....	...	...
	Laundries ...	3	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	378	176	47	20	14

No. II—*concluded*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
47	12	26	171	77	33	40	46	67

STATEMENT

Industry.	Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolaba.
2. *All other Factories*—concluded.					
Miscellaneous. Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2	35	46	109	7

No. II—*concluded*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	4
4	2	21	49	19	12	20	8	55	1,543	1,478	1,426

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1,385	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	1,803	...	...	...	...
Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations.	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	29	...	...	...	...
Mints	467	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	723	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	9,134	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	261	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	61	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	450	50	...	...	...
Total ...	14,252	111	...	...	...
2. All other Factories					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories ...	118,368	69,634	2,846	1,720	...
Textiles. Hosiery	150	786	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	1,057	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	1,205	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	195	23	...	...	...
Total ...	120,975	70,443	2,846	1,720	...

No. III

employed by different Industries

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	155	...	...	...
...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,939	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	792	407	...	...	...
...	214	...	1,246	...	1154	254	352	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	345	10	1,270	...	2,199	5,826	352	...	...
984	...	5,807	5,125	1,390	...	432	20,381	...	86
...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
984	809	5,859	5,125	1,390	...	432	20,381	...	86

STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing-presses	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	156
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	156
2. All other Factories—contd.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories ...	2,741	...	2,573	...	...
Textiles. Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	..	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,741	...	2,573	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	258	276	316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,390	1,830
...	...	463	348	...	...	...	...	2,774	3,085	2,832
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		131	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...		...	67	73	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	541	492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,939	4,978	6,143
...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	2,022	2,097	1,796
...	...	774	2,041	...	...	...	...	15,169	13,523	14,309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	234	268
...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	125	128	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	255	292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	97	113
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	527	529	315
...	...	1,411	2,509	...	...	...	...	28,441	27,206	28,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232,087	219,428	245,509
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	916	216
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	1,244	1,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,014	2,166	2,482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	254	408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236,364	224,008	249,874

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.					
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	2,136	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	74	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations...	78	58	...	...	...
	General Engineering	2,886	91	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing	1,623	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	1,865	25	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	6,259	234	...	...	507
	Shipbuilding and engineering	2,323	...	...	...	...
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	500	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	460	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	310	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,514	408	...	...	507
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	426	354	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	436	354	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuit and Confectionery ...	317	...	...	...	...
	Coffee	120	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	45	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	643	140	31	...	28
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	552	16	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	31	...
	Sugar	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	420	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,097	156	31	31	28

No. III—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	39		...
...	40	650	67	...	22	71	...	21	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	194	20	...	...
159	...	55	...	...	...	140	245	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	40	738	67	...	22	555	304	21	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...
...	...	82	...	...	54	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	...
5	25	82	...	...	64	...	...	840	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.						
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations ...	..	...	...	184	....	...
	General Engineering ...	...	...	...	21	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...	42
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	3,740	...	...	...
	Shipbuilding and engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3,740	205	...	42
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuit and Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	19	...	...
	Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	...	...	19	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
...	67	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	1,501	960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	61	68
42	100	...	...	...	...	...	588	540	490
...	674	...	...	...	...	...	4,706	5,020	4,692
...	1,540	...	...	...	...	..	3,163	3,098	3,352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,146	1,813	1,559
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,339	10,717	11,599
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,323	2,653	2,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	338	320
...	86	...	...	...	...	...	546	605	839
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	343	331	291
42	2,467	...	...	...	...	...	27,994	26,677	27,060
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	822	735	1,084
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	822	735	1,084
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	286	196
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	80	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	62	61
...	393	104	...	...	...	...	1,344	1,459	1,444
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	601	586	538
59	...	168	...	...	102	519	933	950	770
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	330	346	358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	100	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	1,074	988
59	426	272	...	...	102	519	4,764	4,943	4,613

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Bone and Manures ...	...	...	..	...	...
Chemicals ...	129	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Bleaching ...	3,173	323	...	...	...
Gas Works	487	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	350	...	119	...
Oil mills	286	105	...	18	...
Paints	65	...	...	...	...
Soaps	125	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	530	22	...	...	...
Total ...	4,795	800	...	137	...
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	164	...	...	...	...
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	4,603	55	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	109	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,876	55	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles ...	335	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet-making	210	...	...	...	...
Glass	76	...	...	...	...
Saw mill	701	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	187	30	...	...	...
Total ...	1,509	30	...	...	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	248	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	248	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	85	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	77	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	319	5,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	...	442	609	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337	404	5,486	442	609	30	...	68	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...	...	...
37	53	184	20	...	...	872	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	53	184	20	...	...	1,260	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...
21	38	...	...	8	...	154	95	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	52	...

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dharwar.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.							
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gas Works	...	...	38	...	...	...
	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	67	20	88	...	...	...
	Paints	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Soaps	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	33	...	...
	Total ...	67	20	126	33	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	52	...	...	155	19	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	52	...	...	155	19	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Náwábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
178	609	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	915	1,149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	226	293
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,664	3,868	4,134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	547	573
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,231	6,417	7,363
...	49	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	1,543	1,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	67	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	112	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	506	413
178	658	...	...	...	...	...	14,190	14,201	15,324
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	412	361
...	225	...	...	...	...	...	6,049	6,359	5,989
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	109	122	125
...	225	...	...	...	...	...	6,710	6,893	6,475
...	115	...	...	...	...	...	676	303	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	310	308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	182	185
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	742	676	612
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
83	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	184	132
83	127	...	...	...	...	...	2,291	1,655	1,462
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	51	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	234	139
...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	26	96
...	42	..	...	...	...	...	342	311	286

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.						
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and baling ...	461	2,584	3,863	689	456
	Miscellaneous ...	165	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	626	2,584	3,863	689	456
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	168	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	254	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	422	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	168,750	74,941	6,740	2,577	991

No. III—*concluded*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
2,524	...	...	11,333	5,160	1,519	208	1,439	1,174	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,524	...	...	11,333	5,160	1,519	208	1,439	1,174	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	...	...
4,057	1,714	12,359	18,257	7,167	3,834	8,479	22,659	2,087	249

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—concld.							
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and baling ...	1,363	2,423	3,975	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,363	2,423	3,975	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	4,231	2,443	10,414	412	175	42

No. III—*concluded*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábshán.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total	Total for the year 1928.	Total for the year 1927.
1,352	77	...	1,115	1,685	...	...	43,400	49,010	46,535
...	...	55	...	...	28	...	248	238	90
1,352	77	55	1,115	1,685	28	...	43,648	49,248	46,625
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	145	209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	206	251
1,714	5,442	2,836	1,115	1,685	190	519	366,029	356,083	381,868

STATEMENT

Average daily number

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahâls.	Surat.	Thâna.
All Industries							
Adults—							
Male ...	140,953	59,530	4,502	2,058	849	2,383	1,257
Female ...	27,741	14,141	2,071	888	142	1,636	422
Total ...	168,694	73,671	6,573	2,446	991	4,019	1,679
Children—							
Male ...	54	934	123	111	...	30	28
Female ...	2	336	44	20	...	18	7
Total ...	56	1,270	167	131	...	48	35
Total, Average Daily Number ...	168,750	74,941	6,740	2,577	991	4,067	1,714
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills							
Adults—							
Male ...	92,994	55,364	2,149	1,471	...	762	...
Female ...	25,356	13,016	562	169	...	188	...
Total ...	118,350	68,380	2,711	1,640	...	950	...
Children—							
Male ...	18	920	103	73	...	26	...
Female ...	...	334	32	7	...	8	...
Total ...	18	1,254	135	80	...	34	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	118,368	69,634	2,846	1,720	...	984	...
Ginning and Pressing Factories							
Adults—							
Male ...	321	1,698	2,333	480	314	1,247	...
Female ...	140	886	1,499	206	142	1,274	...
Total ...	461	2,584	3,832	686	456	2,521	...
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	12	...	...	3	...
Total ...	...	...	31	3	...	3	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	461	2,584	3,863	689	456	2,524	...

No. IV

of persons employed

Bombay Sub-urban	East Khándesh	West Khándesh	Násik	Poona	Shola-pur	Ahmed-nagar	Sátára
9,069	11,587	3,691	2,900	7,837	15,566	1,386	220
3,085	6,339	3,476	926	444	5,638	699	29
12,154	17,926	7,167	3,826	8,281	21,204	2,085	249
158	331	...	2	195	1,333	2	...
47	...	...	6	3	122	...	...
205	331	...	8	198	1,455	2	...
12,359	18,257	7,167	3,834	8,479	22,659	2,087	249
4,759	4,245	1,005	...	365	14,175	...	65
1,033	551	385	...	67	4,751	...	21
5,792	4,796	1,390	...	432	18,926	...	86
14	329	...	...	...	1,333	...	..
1	...	...	...	...	122	...	...
15	329	...	...	...	1,455	...	...
5,807	5,125	1,390	...	432	20,381	...	86
...	5,783	2,336	634	106	627	536	...
...	5,550	2,824	885	102	812	638	...
...	11,333	5,160	1,519	208	1,439	1,174	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,333	5,160	1,519	208	1,439	1,174	...

STATEMENT

Industry	Belgaum	Bijapur	Dharwar	Kolaba	Kanara	Ratnagiri	Hyderabad
All Industries							
Adults—							
Male ...	2,511	1,252	7,253	344	147	42	1,006
Female ...	1,707	1,191	2,941	57	28	...	534
Total ...	4,218	2,443	10,194	401	175	42	1,540
Children—							
Male ...	5	...	149	11	...	...	146
Female ...	8	...	71	...	...	...	28
Total ...	13	..	220	11	...	...	174
Total, Average Daily Number ...	4,231	2,443	10,414	412	175	42	1,714
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills							
Adults—							
Male ...	1,715	...	1,662	...	...	...	...
Female ...	1,026	...	691	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,741	...	2,353	...	...	...	...
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	220	...	..	...	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	2,741	...	2,573	...	...	...	...
Ginning and Pressing Factories							
Adults—							
Male ...	715	1,237	1,774	...	...	...	743
Female ...	641	1,186	2,201	...	...	...	438
Total ...	1,356	2,423	3,975	...	...	...	1,181
Children—							
Male	5	...	...	...	...	...	143
Female ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	171
Total, Average Daily Number ...	1,363	2,423	3,975	...	...	...	1,352

No. IV—*concluded*

Karachi	Sukkur	Thar and Parkar	Nawab-shah	Upper Sind Frontier	Lar-kana	Total	Total for the year 1928	Total for the year 1927
4,896	2,836	775	1,104	130	494	2,86,578	2,75,808	2,95,391
546	...	312	408	...	23	74,924	75,092	80,155
5,442	2,836	1,087	1,512	130	517	3,61,502	3,50,900	3,75,546
...	...	20	110	...	2	3,744	4,276	5,041
...	...	8	63	...	...	783	907	1,281
...	...	28	173	...	2	4,527	5,183	6,322
5,442	2,836	1,115	1,685	130	519	3,66,029	3,56,083	3,81,868
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,731	1,70,179	1,88,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	47,816	45,592	51,986
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,547	2,15,771	2,40,913
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	3,144	3,820
...	...	...	...	...	...	575	513	776
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	3,657	4,596
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,087	2,19,428	2,45,509
74	...	775	1,104	...	...	22,837	25,522	24,684
3	...	312	408	...	...	20,147	22,819	21,160
77	...	1,087	1,512	...	...	42,984	48,341	45,844
...	...	20	110	...	...	300	411	413
...	...	8	63	...	...	116	258	278
...	...	28	173	...	...	416	669	691
77	...	1,115	1,685	...	...	43,400	49,010	46,535

STATEMENT

Intervals, Holidays

District	Number of								
	Total	In which intervals are			In which holidays are		In which		
		Granted under			Granted on		For men		
		Section 21 (1) (a) (i)	Section 21 (1) (a) (ii)	Proviso to Section 21 (1) (a)	Sundays only	Weekly days and Sunday	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay ...	378	306	2	13	112	241	93	70	204
Ahmedabad ...	176	161	...	...	6	163	3	4	166
Broach ...	47	44	...	...	...	45	...	...	45
Kaira ...	20	18	...	...	4	15	...	...	19
Panch Mahals ...	14	10	...	...	2	10	4	...	8
Surat ...	47	43	...	1	6	40	4	...	42
Thana ...	12	10	...	...	3	7	3	1	7
Bombay Suburban .	26	22	...	...	3	21	3	6	16
East Khandesh ...	171	152	2	...	30	134	4	6	155
West Khandesh ...	77	66	..	...	3	73	1	2	73
Nasik ...	33	31	...	...	14	18	7	4	22
Poona ...	40	35	..	2	11	26	21	3	15
Sholapur ...	46	44	...	...	3	42	3	3	40
Ahmednagar ...	67	25	...	...	14	39	13	8	33
Satara ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Belgaum ...	35	34	...	...	6	29	4	2	29
Bijapur ...	46	42	...	...	14	29	1	3	39
Dharwar ...	109	101	...	...	20	83	3	2	100
Kolaba ...	7	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	6
Kanara ...	4	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	2
Ratnagiri ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Hyderabad ...	21	18	1	..	6	13	1	..	19
Karachi ...	49	32	1	...	9	30	11	15	20
Sukkur ...	19	16	...	2	3	16	7	1	11
Thar and Parkar ...	12	11	...	...	2	9	...	...	11
Nawabshah ...	20	16	...	...	6	10	...	...	16
Upper Sind Frontier.	8	8	...	...	2	6	1	...	7
Larkana ...	55	45	...	...	12	33	26	3	16
Total ...	1,543	1,302	6	18	296	1,138	215	135	1,124
Total for the year 1928.	1,498	1,314	6	15	313	1,124	217	136	1,115
Total for the year 1927.	1,426	1,276	11	...	295	1,082	185	136	1,085

No. V

and Hours

Factories

normal weekly hours are					Exempted from	In which majority of operatives are exempted from	
For women			For children				
Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 30	Above 30	Section 24 (*a*)	Section 21	Section 22
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
37	80	78	3	8	...	46	14
4	2	138	53	5	...	12	4
...	...	42	7	3	...	1	...
1	...	15	2	1	...	1	..
1	..	6	...	...	...	2	...
5	4	85	3	2	..	2	...
1	...	5	...	3	...	1	1
2	3	12	1	7	...	3	1
6	26	126	4	1	...	11	1
2	3	69	...	...	...	10	...
3	1	20	...	1	...	2	1
5	...	8	...	11	...	3	3
3	2	37	8	1	...	2	1
12	8	21	...	1	...	29	1
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	24	2	1	...	1	...
2	3	36	...	...	...	1	...
1	2	98	3	...	...	4	2
...	...	2	...	2	...	3	4
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	7	...	10	...	1	1
7	2	4	...	...	...	13	7
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	8	1	1	...	...	...
7	...	8	2	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
117	140	805	90	65	...	149	41
112	169	809	94	83	...	133	31
107	167	777	99	102	...	120	30

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded*

District	Number of Factories—*contd.*				Remarks
	In which majority of operatives are exempted from—*contd.*				
	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 35	
1	19	20	21	22	23
Bombay ...	...	...	10	115	Eleven factories did not furnish information.
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	4	93	Three do.
Broach ...	..	...	...	4	Two do.
Kaira ...	...	...	...	1	One do.
Panch Mahals ...	...		...	3	Two do.
Surat ...	...	...	...	3	One do.
Thana ...	...	...	1	4	One do.
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	1	7	One do.
East Khandesh ...	...	...	1	9	Six do.
West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	1	One do.
Nasik ...	...	...	1	8	
Poona ...	...	...	2	11	
Sholapur ...	...	...	1	14	
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	1	...	Thirteen factories did not furnish information.
Satara ...	...	...	...	1	
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	2	
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	Three factories did not furnish information.
Dharwar ...	...	...	2	8	Four do.
Kolaba ...	...	...	3	...	
Kanara ...	...	...	...	3	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	1	...	One factory did not furnish information.
Karachi ...	...	...	5	10	Three do.
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	7	
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	One factory did not furnish information.
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	Four do.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	Ten factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	...	...	33	309	Sixty-eight factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1928 ...	...	...	22	268	Thirty factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1927 ...	...	...	19	261	

STATEMENT No. VI

Accidents

(Persons injured)

District	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay	16	707	3,842	4,565	
Ahmedabad	11	349	266	626	
Broach	1	9	10	20	
Kaira	2	3	...	5	
Panch Maháls	...	...	3	3	
Surat	...	1	...	1	
Thána	...	8	23	31	
Bombay Suburban	2	65	93	160	
East Khándesh	4	22	22	48	
West Khándesh	2	5	5	12	
Násik	1	12	24	37	
Poona	2	15	29	46	
Sholápur	2	72	127	201	
Ahmednagar	...	2	1	3	
Sátára	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum	1	4	...	5	
Bijápur	...	1	1	2	
Dhárwár	1	24	184	209	
Kolába	1	1	2	4	
Kanara	...	3	...	3	
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	...	1	1	2	
Karáchi	4	86	145	235	
Sukkur	1	29	29	59	
Thar and Párkar	...	..	2	2	
Nawábsháh	...	2	1	3	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	
Larkana	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	51	1,421	4,810	6,282	
Total for the year 1928 ...	39	1,060	3,419	4,518	
Total for the year 1927 ...	59	1,169	3,572	4,800	

STATEMENT

Convic

Districts	Number of convictions						
	Section 41 (*a*)	Section 41 (*b*)	Section 41 (*c*)	Section 41 (*d*)	Section 41 (*e*)	Section 41 (*f*)	Section 41 (*g*)
Bombay ...	(*a*) 119	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 2	...
Ahmedabad ...	(*b*) 29	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 9	...
Broach ...	12	...	...	...	...	..	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Panch Mahâls ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	43	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ahmednagar ...	48	...	...	...	...	7	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..
Bijápur ...	(*c*) 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	(*d*) 6	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	436	...	..	...	...	24	...

No. VII

tions

obtained during the year

Section 41 (*h*)	Section 41 (*i*)	Section 41 (*j*)	Section 43 (*a*)	Section 43 (*b*)	Section 43 (*c*)	Section 44 (*a*)	Total	Remarks
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	124[16]	The persons other than occupiers and Managers convicted, were as follows :—
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	39[22]	(*a*) Assistant Manager, Weaving Master and Assistant Jobbers were convicted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	(*b*) Two Spinning Masters, two Assistant Spinning Masters one Head Jobber and four Jobbers and two hoistmen were convicted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150[10]	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44[7]	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	61[12]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	7[3]	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	23[5]	(*c*) One labour contractor was convicted.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8[3]	(*d*) Do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	4	3	...	...	2	...	478[85]	

STATEMENT

Districts	Number of convictions						
	Section 41 (a)	Section 41 (b)	Section 41 (c)	Section 41 (d)	Section 41 (e)	Section 41 (f)	Section 41 (g)
Brought forward ...	436	...	...	...	...	24	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawábsháh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lárkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	436	...	...	...	...	24	...
Total for the year 1928.	342	...	1	...	...	31	3
Total for the year 1927.	204	...	1	...	...	14	...

No. VII—*concluded*

obtained during the year								Remarks
Section 41 (*h*)	Section 41 (*i*)	Section 41 (*j*)	Section 43 (*a*)	Section 43 (*b*)	Section 43 (*c*)	Section 44 (*a*)	Total	
9	4	3	...	...	2	...	478[85]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	4	3	...	...	2	...	478[85]	
6	...	1	...	...	1	...	385[78]	
11	3	2	...	...	1	...	236[46]	

STATEMENT No. VIII

Inspections

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* staff)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Total			
Bombay ...	20	153	90	115	378	...	378	
Ahmedabad ...	33	21	8	111	173	3	176	
Broach ...	8	20	13	5	46	1	47	
Kaira ...	5	11	1	1	18	2	20	
Panch Maháls ...	5	4	2	...	11	3	14	
Surat ...	19	26	2	...	47	...	47	
Thána ...	2	5	3	2	12	...	12	
Bombay Suburban ...	...	8	7	11	26	...	26	
East Khándesh ...	31	114	19	7	171	...	171	
West Khándesh ...	9	36	17	13	75	2	77	
Násik ...	5	23	3	2	33	...	33	
Poona ...	7	10	14	9	40	...	40	
Sholápur ...	11	19	12	4	46	...	46	
Ahmednagar ...	56	9	...	...	65	2	67	
Sátára ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	
Belgaum ...	10	8	8	9	35	...	35	
Bijápur ...	15	24	5	2	46	...	46	
Dhárwár ...	33	25	1	...	109	...	109	
Kolába ...	3	4	...	...	7	...	7	
Kanara ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Ratnagiri ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Hyderabad ...	6	6	6	3	21	...	21	
Karáchi ...	8	12	19	7	46	3	49	
Sukkur ...	15	4	...	...	19	...	19	
Thar and Párkar ...	5	3	3	1	12	...	12	
Carried over ...	360	547	233	304	1,444	16	1,460	

STATEMENT No. VIII—*concluded*

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Total			
Brought forward ...	360	547	233	304	1,444	16	1,460	
Nawábsháh ...	9	1	7	3	20	...	20	
Upper Sind Frontier...	3	5	...	...	8	...	8	
Larkana ...	29	19	4	...	52	3	55	
Total ...	401	572	244	307	1,524	19	1,543	
Total for the year 1928.	355	556	311	264	1,486	15	1,498	
Total for the year 1927.	366	492	274	282	1,414	12	1,426	

Factory Inspection Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April 1930.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

B 7—7

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 July, 2017

1934